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#### Cuba's Fair in This City.

The fair for the benefit of the Cuban patriots, which will be opened to-morrow evening, should be supported by every generous American citizen in New York. Against terrific odds, the Cuban soldiers have made a splendid fight, and their cause at the present moment looks brighter than ever. The hearts of New Yorkers are with them, as the heart of every lover of liberty living in the time of our Revo lution was with the American colonies engaged in a deadly struggle which the Cubans are now repeating.

It is needless to refer here to the coming attractions of this fair. They have al ready been described in advance. The good taste and sound judgment of the Cubans bave been manifested in times gone by, during the former struggles for freedom in their sunny island. We may all rely upon it that the fair will be as beautiful as its managers can make it, and they are artists in the business.

Viva Cuba libre! and success to the fair

### Judicial Authority Over Rapid Transit.

It is a curious misunderstanding of the law on the subject which has caused criticism of the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the ground that it is an unwarrantable interference with the functions of the Legislature.

The Rapid Transit act itself express provides for just such interference.

It requires that the report of the Commis slopers recommending a scheme of rapid transit must be confirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court in order to be an effective substitute for the consent of the property owners affected. The Appellate Division, under our new judicial system, has taken the place and succeeded to all the Jurisdiction of the old General Term.

The same Legislature, therefore, which passed the Rapid Transit law declared its will that nothing should be done under that law in constructing and operating s railroad to which the prescribed number of property owners had not given their conent, unless the scheme was such as to command the approval of the Supreme Court Justices constituting the Appellate Division in this department.

Hence, if there is any interference, it authorized by the Legislature itself.

Similar supervisory power is expressly conferred upon the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in regard to the construction and operation of street railroads generally by section 18 of Article III. of the Constitution of the State of New York: and if the structure proposed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners was to be deemed a street railroad that provision also applied, and was a grant of jurisdiction to the Appellate Division, not through the medium of the Legislature, but directly from the

There is no conflict at all in this matter between the judiciary and the Legislature, but there is very gratifying unanimity between the judiciary and the common sense of the community.

# In All Spanish America.

The maintenance of peace for so long a time between all the sixteen republics of Spanish America and in Brazil is a cause of sincere satisfaction to all well-wishers of these independent countries. Within recent years many disputes such as forwere provocative of war have been settled by peaceful means. The longstanding boundary quarrel between Argen tina and Brazil was thus settled last year, as was also the threatened trouble between Peru and Bolivia, and as was likewise that between Mexico and Guatemala. There are yet questions at issue between Chili and Peru, between Ecuador and Colombia, and between Nicaragua and Costa Rica; but there is no reason for thinking that peace will be disturbed on account of any of them

As international wars have decreased there, so have the civil wars which were the curse of the land for three generations. For fifty or sixty years the history of nearly all of these republics consisted mainly of a record of revolutions, insurrections, and conspiracies. In hardly any one was there a stable Government; in hardly any one was there President who did not become a dictator soon after he had been chosen to office or had forcibly seized the reins of power, Property was unsafe; confiscation was often resorted to, and taxes were levied at the whim of temporary rulers for their own aggrandizement.

But in recent years there has been a change in this respect in the experiences of nearly all the republics of Spanish America. Civil wars are much less frequent than formerly, revolutions are comparatively rare, military plotters or usurpers have not such opportunities as they once had, and Presidents are able to hold office during the whole of the term for which they were elected. In the more advanced republics civil order is well maintained, the Constitution is treated with respect, and the enactments of Congress are, in the main, enforced. That not a few of the Spanish-American republics are fairly well governed in our time, is due to the prevalence of public order and domestic peace in them. The most pacific of them, Mexico and Argentina, are the

best governed. The most serious recent occurrence in Spanish America has been the revolution in the republic of Ecuador, carried to success by that remarkable and erratic military politician, Gen. ALFARO. Under the Presidency, of Dr. CORDERO, who was driven from office a year ago, the republic had gone backward, and when ALFARO. "the man of the immense equatorial mind," took up arms in June last, he easily raised an army which soon captured Quito and made him provisional President. At the elections which closed on Tuesday last ALFARO carried the National Convention, and it is he who will be elected to the Presidency of the republic by that body. The revolution was rapidly brought to a head by to us. Way don't you stand up with me and say that

its energetic leader, and is sure to prove ad- | any rumsetter who setts wine or whiskey or flauterns vantageous to Ecuador.

There was an insurrection in March and April last in Nicaragua, which was easily suppressed. We have news of an uprising, that does not appear to be formidable, in one of the northern provinces of Peru. Then there is Venezuela's dispute with England. It can be said with truth that peace predominates in every country south of the Rio Grande del Norte held by the Spanish race.

Brazil, like the Spanish-American countries, is at peace, under the liberal and judicious administration of President PRU-DENTE DE MORAES, who was chosen Chief Executive in 1894. Soon after he took office the Brazilian civil war was brought to an end, and a satisfactory decree of full amnesty for the insurgents was promulgated. Admiral Da Gama, the rebel leaders committed suicide last year, while ex-President PEIXOTO, who had given occasion for the rebellion, died four days afterward. Since the establishment of peace the Brazilian people have devoted their energies to the industrial and commercial development of their great republic; and they are consequently in the enjoyment of an unusual measure of prosperity. Brazil has settled her digute with Italy, and has made provision for the settlement of her dispute with France. She is yet perplexed however, because of the British demand in the case of the island of Trinidad.

Peace, freedom, fortune, and happiness to the long chain of independent republics lying from our own country to Cape Horn! May concord prevail among the forty-six millions of their people!

#### Bucephalus Redivivus.

People in this part of the country would not take very seriously the Hon. JAMES B. BELFORD's threat of secession and a fifty cent-dollar republic if the public memory about public men were not so short. The Hon. JAMES BUCEPHALUS BELFORD of Colorado is scarcely remembered at the East, and vet it is not more than ten or twelve years since he was a figure of national importance, and one of the most startling objects n THE SUN's collection. There was a time when he was better known throughout the Union than Col. ABE SLUPSKY himself. That, of course, was before the star of Col ABE SLUPSKY had risen very far above the Eastern horizon.

Those who remember JAMES BUCEPHALUS at all remember him as a Congressman whose absences from his post of duty were frequent and protracted, but who made up for them when present in Washington by the frequency and variety of his utterance on all sorts of subjects. His classical lore was something tremendous. His remarksble oratory awakened the snakes whenever it was let on in full force. The gorgeousness of his rhetoric was greatly enhanced by his picturesque personal appearance, and particularly by the glowing intensity of his red-gilt topknot, which presented wherever the Hon. JAMES BUCEPHALUS WAS a spot of color vivid enough to make SARGENT'S frescoes in the new Boston Public Library look washed out and insipid.

There may be those who have not forgot ten the remarkable speech in Congress wherein BELFORD recited the "Origin and Growth of the Tribunician or Veto Power,' beginning in the year 259 A. U. C., with this masterly paragraph:

"Mr. Chairman, the year 259 of the Roman State as characterized by events whose influences have had a marked effect on the fortunes of the civilize world. Apples Claudius, a man thoroughly patriclar in his tastes and haughty and overbearing in his d meanor, was Consul, and had for his colleague Pustiu BERVILIUS. The city was threatened with a war on the part of its ancient enemies, the Volscians, and the comnon people, who in times past had composed the c quering legions of Rome, were actuated by anim ties against the patricians, who were proce ollect the debts due them by the comp

The Hon. JAMES BUCEPHALUS proceeded o give his colleagues an elaborate résumé of Roman history down to about the sixth century of the present era, with incidental character sketches of AULUS VIRGINIUS, TITUS VESTUTIUS, MENENIUS AGRIPPA, took up mediæval and modern history, be ginning with WILLIAM the Conqueror, par rating the incidents of the reigns of the PLANTAGANETS and TUDORS, and working down through MARY of Scots, ELIZABETH, CROMWELL, and the STU-ARTS to FOX and PITT Next without missing a breath or turning a single rich red hair of his head, he touched briefly upon Scandinavia, and plunged into the horrifying details of the French revolution. Never has so much historical learning been displayed in a single speech in the American Congress; and when the Hon. JAMES BUCEPHALUS BELFORD had come down to the period of the formation of our own Government, and really entered upon the main business of his discourse, his fellow members of the House, or such of them a were still alive, were prepared to welcome heartily his resounding conclusions.

To appreciate the versatility of the redheaded rooster of Rome and the Rockies, it s only necessary to recall one other once famous speech of his, namely, that in which he advocated in the House the enactment of a law punishing with imprisonment for life any man who should sell adulterated whiskey or other adulterated liquor. This proposition was advanced by JAMES BUCEPHALUS as an amendment to bill regulating the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia. His remarks on the subject were brief and interesting enough to be quoted here in full:

"There is no mistaking the fact, Mr. Speaker, that there is a growing sentiment throughout this country in favor of temperance, especially as represented by the distinguished state-man from Kansas, Mr. St. John. I am casting no reflection on Mr. St. Jon. Kansas, or any other St. John who existed there or in Palestine. But I think we all recognize one fact, and that is that people will eat broad, drink water, and drink whiskey. There is not any doubt about that fact, and you have got to regulate the appetite. Now will vote for any bill making it a felony for any man who sells one drop of adulterated liquor. No man has any more right to adulterate the liquor I dealer to drink than he has to adulterate the bread that I de sire to eat, and this is the sum and substance of th whole temperance question that will be considered to-day and for generations hereafter "Noan got drunk. Chairs manufactured wine

Everybody knows people will drink liquor. Now, leus got to the substance of the whole question and de-ciare openly, positively, and vigorously that any man who sells one drop of adulterated liquor in this counry, liquor corrupted or poisoned, shall be regarded as a felon and sent to the penttentiary.

"A Member For a night?
"Mr. bz.ronn-For all time. Upon no other theory can you get through. It is a filmay pretext to impos a license tax of \$100 a year. A license for what? licease to poleon and ruin thousands of mrn. A licease to disorganize and disarrange millions of families out of the 65,000,000 of people existing in this country. "If we are going to legislate on the temperance principle, let us legislate upon a theory that the practical judgment of this country will recognize and respect, and that is, if a man sells liquor he shall soil pure liquor, just as the man who sells flour shall sel unpoisoned flour. You smilling gentlemen go down to Welchin's and drink twolve courses of liquors commencing with a sup of branty, then a drink of whinkey, next a glass of fauterne, after that some Johannisberg, and after you have gone through these twelve courses you come here with a hell of this character, in the name of righteens ness and goddiness and decency, and preach sobriet

or Johannisberg, or any other wine or liquor-and I have been sequeinted with them all-that any one who sells adulterated wines or liquors shall be sent to the penitentiary, and not quibble over a little license

provision of \$100 and kill 100,000 men ?" All this has nothing to do with the Hon. JAMES BUCKPHALUS BELFORD'S reappearance upon the stage as the prophet of a secession movement on the part of the West, and the establishment of a new republic whereof the monetary system shall be built exclusively of silver. But when it is remembered who JAMES BUCEPHALUS is, and what sort of a customer he is when his flery topknot pops up above the throng, his minatory remarks and prognostications seem less appalling.

### Cornell's A. B. Degree.

It seems to us that the faculty of Cornell University have made a mistake in abolish ing the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Science, and offering the single degree of Bachelor of Arts to all students in the courses of liberal arts and ciences, irrespective of the studies pursued. Hitherto, at Cornell, the degree of Bachelor of Science has been conferred on those undergraduates who, without any knowledge of Latin or Greek, have performed successfully the work prescribed for the School of Science. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy has been given to those who with some knowledge of Latin, but not of Greek, have passed final examinations in which special attention is paid to philosophy, history, and political economy. On the other hand, the degree of Bachelor of Arts has been reserved for those who were able to demonstrate a considerable acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages on the examination for admission to the freshman class, and subsequently applied themselves during a part, at least, of their university career to a study of the classical literatures.

Now, it is needless to discuss the question

thether a certain amount of training in Greek and Latin should be made an indispensable condition of admission to a university. We will merely recall the fact that the experiment of admitting lads possessed of a knowledge of Latin only was tried for ten years at the University of Berlin, and proved a failure. That is to say, an overwhelming majority of the members of the several faculties, including the professors most eminent in science, concurred in declaring that the graduates of the so called gymnasiums, or classical schools, who were conversant with both Greek and Latin, had proved themselves best fitted for university work. There has never been a German university which has consented to dmit students avowedly destitute even of Latin. We admit, however, that a contrary practice prevails among many American universities, and that this practice is not open to decisive objection so long as the course of study followed by a given student is adjusted to the qualifications evinced by him on admission, and so long as the degree eventually bestowed on him publishes to the world precisely the scope and nature of the work by which he earned it. That conformity of diploma to ac quirement has hitherto been observed scrupulously at Cornell. The A. B. degree emanating from that university, like the same degree conferred by Yale, Princeton, Bowdoin, and a majority of the oldest and most distinguished of our Eastern colleges-Harvard being the most remarkable exception-has retained the definite significance which it has borne in England, Germany, and generally throughout western Europe since the sixteenth century. That degree meant that the holder thereof had proved himself to possess, besides other things, a considerable knowledge of the Roman and Hellenic languages and lit-

eratures. We are told that President SCHURMAN defends the innovation now resolved upon by the Cornell faculty on the ground that the A. B. degree in America stands for no definite thing except for a four-year college course." With the exception of Harvard and one or two respectable colleges which she has led away, the assertion is true only of the multitude of young and struggling institutions, which in academic rank are little higher than high schools, with which President SCHURMAN cannot possibly wish to class the honored university of which he is the head. It is not true of the imposing array of Eastern colleges which, following the lead of Yale and Princeton, have determined that every degree bestowed by them shall mean precisely what the community at large has always supposed it to mean and that none shall be conferred on false pretences.

It will be worse in the end for any American university which proclaims that its A. B. degree stands for no definite thing except a four-year college course.

# Painting the Candidates.

Mr. OSCAR D. MARSHALL, a New York artist who from campaign to cam-paign has supplied the Republican National Committee with the official portraits of all the Republican candidates for President except FREMONT, has just received from that organization photographs of all the persons who seem to have any chance of being nominated for President at St. Louis next month. Presumably he is already at work on his preliminary studies and He will have little trouble with most of his distinguished subjects. The Shakespearean arch of brow, the determined jaw and chin, the firm mouth, and kindly and humorous eye of Tom REED are as simple for the painter as they are familiar to the public.

The strong and dignified face of Governor MORTON, upon which shrewdness, experience of life, and success won by no mean expedients can be read even by a dull

atudent, is eminently fit for portraiture. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, calm, bland, impenetrable, clever, full of finesse, schemes, fighter, a man of illimitable expedients, a great constructing engineer of politics, is photographed in his own face already, and in one eyelid may be seen a little sarcastic droop, as of a skilled player of the game who is his own critic, and never suffers himself to become the dupe of his art. No trouble about bringing out the characteristic expressions and indications of that countenance.

The Hon, WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON since he has removed the barrenness of his upper lip and restored proportion and harmony to his well-graced lineaments, is a compliment to any camera and to any brush. His massive and powerful features, the head shapely, the eye large and brilliant, a handsome nose, a good mouth, and a beard and noustache of distinguished cut, ornamenting rather than obscuring, arrest and retain the attention.

But who is this gentleman with heavy eyebrows, a lugubrious eye, and a generally atrabilious cast of countenance? He has a big nose, but so do plenty of other folks. In so far as he has any expression in his eyes, it seems to be several thousand diam-

eters more solemn than the ruins of Palmyra or a tariff report. What is the matter with him? Is he suffering from nervous dyspepsia or is he an advertisement of a remedy for the same? Is he an itinerant exhorter or a colporteur of Republican campaign documents, or a lecturer on prohibi tion, or a leading heavy tragedian? Whence arises that look at once of introspective mournfulness and of exterior, helpless yearning, that blink as of a prisoner longing behind his bars? Here is a face which the painter, the photographer, the engraver, and the lithographer cannot interpret, whose meanings they cannot seize or convey to the beholder. There is an indefinable something here which is beyond all processes of graphic art. What is the message of that face, if any it has? What is it trying to say ! Mr. MARSHALL might pass his life in essaying to make that visage pictorially intelligible, but he never would succeed. The fact is that he needs to set a little legend by the side of the picture. That solemn yearning, which is the secret and the seal of that face, can only be explained in letters. Mr. MARSHALL should put into one of the Veiled Candidate's hands a little slate with this in scription :

# I WANT TO SPEAK, BUT I AN DUMB.

### Progress Toward Australian Union

It will be remembered that the scheme conceived by the late Sir HENRY PARKES for a confederation of all the Australasian colonies eventually came to nothing, al though a conference was held at Melbourne in 1890, and a so-called Australian Commonwealth bill was prepared at a Convention held in the following year. Of late however, the project has been revived, and the steps taken toward its accomplishment have been in some respects analogous to those which preceded the adoption of our own Federal Constitution. We find the facts relating to the subject in the current number of the Fortnightly Review.

In January, 1895, Mr. REID, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, succeeded in bringing together in a conference at Hobart representatives of most of the seven Australasian colonies. At this conference was devised a measure known as the Federal Enabling bill, intended for submission to the several colonial Parliaments. The outcome of the bill, if passed, was to be a Federal Convention, which, like that convoked at Philadelphia in 1787, was to frame a Constitution for the Australasian States, or for as many of them as should assent to confederation. This Enabling bill was first introduced in the New South Wales Parliament, and passed both Houses in January of the present year. It has also become law in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania; and there seems to be no doubt that the newly elected Parliament of Queensland will also pass the measure New Zealand, on the other hand, which was represented in the Melbourne conference of 1890, has taken no active part in the renewed movement for unification, and West Australia holds aloof from it. These two colonies have assumed toward the plan for Australasian confederation the same unfriendly attitude which Rhode Island took for several years toward the union proposed at Philadelphia, and which Newfoundland has maintained to this day toward the Dominion of Canada

As soon as the Queensland Parliament has passed the Enabling bill, the Premiers of the five concurring colonies will summon a Constitutional Convention in which each colony will be represented by the same number of delegates (10) elected by those persons who possess the right to vote for members of the colonial legislative assembly. The Convention thus composed is to formulate a Federal Constitution, which is then to be submitted, not to State Conventions, as was the case with our own Federal organic law, but to a direct vote of the people in each colony. Had our Constitution been submitted in this way, it would almost certainly have been rejected by Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia as well as by North Carolina, and consequently would have proved abortive, like the preceding attempts to improve the Articles of Confederation. It will be interesting to watch in Australia the result of referring to a popular vote a highly complicated instrument, many of the provisions of which are due to compromises between conflicting interests. In the Australia of 1896, as in the America of 1787, there are intercolonial jealousies, and the difficulty of arranging a tariff equally satisfactory to free-trade New South Wales and to protectionist Victoria proved in 1891 insurmountable. We observe, finally, that Queensland has her labor question, just as South Carolina and Georgia had in 1787; and for the same reason, namely, that white men are not fitted to produce its agricultural staples.

# The Georgetown Memorial.

There are several interesting points in the memorial which the people of British Guiana are about to present to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. One of them is its statement that "private enterprise has estab lished large mining districts, with a population estimated at 13,000 persons." may be sure that this rough estimate, in round numbers, does not understate the actual number. Yet it forms a remarkable contrast with Lord SALISBURY's figures of '40,000 Englishmen" whose interests he would never consent to abandon. The dwindling of Falstaff's men in buckram, under the cold light of facts, is recalled by such a falling off.

Another noteworthy point in the me morial is its endeavor to impress upon Mr. CHAMBERLAIN the value of the disputed tract. Some people, it appears, speak of the region as a swamp, which is not worth the expense involved in a war to hold it. But the memorial says that back of the coast is a spleudid and healthy upland, rich in minerals and in timber, which has already yielded vast sums of placer gold, and much of which is also valuable for tilling.

This urgent plea suggests that the peo ple of Georgetown are becoming alarmed at rumors that the British Government is weakening in the controversy, and feel that it must be braced up by tempting appeals to cupldity. Yet it is obvious that these arguments do not justify holding the land by force, or refusing to put the question of ownership to arbitration. If the land is valuable to British Guiana, it must be so to Venezuela. The British rushed into the disputed tract at their own risk, and neither its value nor their desire to hold it gives them the shadow of a title to it.

Gen. WEYLER's tobacco edict illustrates ace more the fact that we cannot treat the war in Cuba as an affair wholly between Spain and her colony. Our own trade interests, to say nothing of other considerations, are bound up in it, and we are even likely to become more and more directly concerned in its progress. It is not impossible that, should some of our cigarmakers who have hitherto been supporting the

insurgent cause by contributions of money, find themselves, through the operation of Way-LER's order, thrown out of employment, they will offer to fight for it. They have hitherte been content to serve it with their earnings; but with these earnings cut off, they may be th more ready to enlist and bear arms for it.

### UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS.

Points About the Chevrons-Veteraus Going On the Shelf-Pending Bills, WASHINGTON, May 23,-The days of poss! ble military legislation at this session of Con gress are almost numbered. Such attention is has been given to this subject has been largaly devoted hitherto to pension, prom tion, restoration, or relief bills, and others affecting individuals. Secretary Lamont's bills for the reorganization of the line of the army, and for the improvement of the militia, will both undoubtedly go over to the next session.

So, probably, will Senator Sewell's bill to in crease the pay of non-commissioned officers for, although it passed the Senate easily enough, it involves increased expenditures and that will probably lead to its postpone ment by the House. A bill providing that the removal of a charge of desertion by an act of Congress shall be followed by an honorabi discharge has been unfavorably reported.

Just now we come on a group of age retire-ments. Col. David S. Gordon, Sixth Cavairy, and Col. Deingerfield Parker, Eighteenth In fantry, both reach their sixty-fourth birth fantry, both reach their sixty-fourth birth-days to-day. It is a coincidence that both entered the army on the same day, April 26, 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war. Neither served with the volunteers, Col. Gordon, who reached the command of a regiment the sooner, was brevetted Major for gailantry at Gettyeburg, and afterward Lieutenant-Col-onel for an Indian fight in Wyoming in 1870. Rather noticeably, Col. Parker was also bre-vetted Major at Gettysburg, where he was wounded.

onel for an Indian fight 'n Wyoming in 1870. Rather noticeably, Col. Parker was also brevetted Major at Gettysburg, where he was wounded.

During the coming week two more age retirements will be those of Col. H. C. Wood and Capt. Ullo. The former entered the regular infantry from civil life in 1850, and served with it during the war, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at Wilson's Creek and that of Colonel for meritorious services in the Adjutant-General's Department, to which he was appointed in 1864, and from which he now retires. Capt. Ullo, a native of Ireland, entered the army as a private in 1855, became Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Callfornia Infanfry in 1892, rose to the rank of Captain, was brevetted Major of volunteers in 1865 for faithful and meritorious services, reënlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Infantry in 1890, was made a first sergent and after a few weeks a Second Lieutenant. He has a good record as a duty officer.

Col. J. C. Tidball, retired, formerly Colonel of the First Artillery, points out, in a letter to Gen. Breckenridge, the interesting fact that the chevron now worn point downward in our army was worn, up to some time in the fifties, point upward, as it is still by the West Point cadets and the Marine Corps. What is more striking, he cannot find any record or reason for the change, so that he attributes it to whim. But, if so, it must have been a whim founded, as he thinks, on most unfortunate ignoraace, because the chevron represents the rafters of an edifice, and so denotes advancement by good work, such as a solder achieves when promoted from the ranks, whereas its inversion logically implies some unworthy deed or disgrace. "The eagles upon the shoulders of a Colonel," says Col. Tidball, "denote his rank, but with their heads turned backward they would have a disreputable signification. So it is with the Inverted chevron." This is high authority, and doubtless more will be heard in regard to the matter.

Mr. Cameron's bill in the Senate allows a retire

commander, and there are additional provisions in the bill.

The new act, making national military parks available for military manocurres of the regulars and the State forces, authorizes the Secretary of War to send into camp for military instruction "such corticos of the military forces of the United States as he may think best," within the limits of appropriations available for that purpose. The camp at the Nashville Exposition, under Col. Guy V. Henry, will be a fine one, comprising, as it does, four troops of cavalry, with band, from Jefferson barracks; six companies of infantry, with band, from Fort McPherson, and four companies of infantry from Fort Thomas.

The new rules for practice with the magazine rifle this year omit company skirmls firing and increase individual practice, and then limit the volley firing to the amount of ammunition remaining available. The figure of inerti has been abolished. Col. Bates, Lieut.-Col. Wikoff, and Lieut. Maus, ail infantry officers, constituted the Board. The new drill regulations, to be compiled under Gen. Ruger's superintendence, will hardly be ready foguse this year, although the revisions for the artillery and cavalry are said to have been completed, those of the infantry alone remaining.

Although the new papier-maché bullets for

remaining.

Although the new papier-maché bullets for blank cartridges do not give good results if they become moist, they do so well when dry and are so cheap that an effort will be made to give them a waterproof coat.

# The Thin Actress Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer server's" query in THE SUN as to reasons for the thinness of the successful actresses who have appeared in New York this winter. I would say: Temperament is a prime factor in moulding physique. The women he speaks of are representatives of the emotional school. They all possess a highly strung nervous organization which enables them to express a wide and varied range of emotions. If the writer will note the correspondence between physique and emperament, he will find that intensity, force, and action are invariably allied to long, stender

and action are invariably allied to long, siender, and agile bodies. The truly great emotional actress requires a sensitiveness so acute, and an appreciation of character so deep, that she can absorb the subtleties of a role and give expression to its every light and shade.

It would be a temperamental as well as physical impossibility for the phiegmatic, goodnatured, even-tempered, and well-poised woman, with an abundance of curves, to do delicate and fine emotional work. Women of this type often attain great success in strong heroic parts, where animal, rather than nervous intensity, and poise, rather than action, are required.

required.
Look into the animal world, and you will find further demonstrations of this theory. Con-trast the thinness of the nervous, sensitive race-horse with the slow-moving weight of the truck horse; the active pointer with the non-derous mastif; the stealthy, graceful move-ments of the panther and lumbering gait of the elephant, and you will notice to wind a degree emperament do

# President Gilman and the Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After read ing THE SUN for many years I have no healta ion in saying that the attitude of that great luminary on educational matters always was ust, practical, and fully abresst of the time. Therefore, it is no error or presumption to ask this influential daily to lend its active support toward the accomplishment of the greatest and nost important object that is now pending before the Board of Education, namely, the elec-tion of President Gilman as Superintendent of the nublic schools of the Greater New York.

The Sun in the lead, all our large dailes should unite in a supreme effort to rouse the community to a sense of the importance of this rare occasion. Public meetings should be held, opinions should be expressed, and all the pressure a sound and healthy public sentiment is capable of should be brought to bear on the delinquent and recreant members of the Board, to bring them in line and sympathy with those other of their colleagues, to elect the President of the Johns Hopkins University without one dissenting voice. fore the Board of Education, namely, the elec-

of the Johns Hopkins University without one dissenting voice.

The election of Dr. Gilman would indeed mark a new era in the educational system of this city. The schools would be rendered the best and their juvenile attendants the brightest in the world. Parents of all shades and classes would be grateful, friends of gonuine school reform delighted, and lost, but not least, Greater New York would rejoice in the acquisition and possession of so eminent a citizen as Dr. Daniel C. Gilman.

150 CLINTON STREET, NEW YORK.

# The Sun and the Rapid Transit Polly.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC As a citizen and taxpayer I wish to congratulate The it's on the splendid victory it has so largely assisted to win in he fight against the "hole in the ground." otherwis tunnel. The Scy has rubbed to fur the wrong way sometimes by its views on leading questions, but now, in the language of the "personais." "all is forgiven." More power to your ellow. G. F. Mauchast.

There is plenty for boys and girls in St. Nichoms for June, and the older folks will not have to search for for something to interest even them. SILVER AT AT. LOUIS.

Amoust To in the National Convention. WARRINGTON, May 22,-There will be 916 lelegates at the St. Louis Convention on June 16, and of these 100 or thereabouts will be by instruction or preference favorable to the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Though the Territories, fewer in number and smaller in importance at each suc ceeding Presidential election, have no votes in the electoral college, they participate on terms of equality with the States in the deliberations of Republican National Conventions. representation in these is two delegates for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and, properly speaking, under this allotment each Territory should have wo delegates to correspond with its representation in the House of Representatives. But astually Arizona, New Mexico, and Okiaffoma will have six delegates each though neither of them has an electoral vote—the same as Delaware the first in point of time of the original thireen States to enter the Union. Delaware was n fact, the first of the United States, Pennsyl rania, New Jersey, Georgia, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Virginia, and New York being admitted subsequently.

The silver agitation is very largely "on paper," and the representation of the silver States, so called, in the National Convention of either party is very largely on paper, too. Of the nine " States " which have declared at their Republicas Conventions for free sliver coinage, one, Arizona, which has six votes in St. Louis s, in fact, not a State at all, and Utah has become a State so recently that politically at east it still belongs in the group of Territories. Four of the States which have come out une quivocally for silver at the Republican Na donal Convention at St. Louis are Idaho. Mon ana, Nevada, and Wyoming. Each of them will have six votes at St. Louis, a total of wenty-four-as many as Virginia and more than New Jersey.

The total vote of Idaho at the last State election, Republican, Democratic, and Populist combined, was 24,000 an insignificant figure when compared with the fact that one count of New Jersey, Passaic cast at the last general election nearly 24,000 votes. The are of Passalc county is 197 square miles: the area of Idaho is 84,200 square miles.

The Republicans of Montana at their State Convention of May 11 relterated their "faith in and devotion to the great Republican princt ple of bimetallism," announcing as their under standing of bimetallism "the free and unitm ted coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of til to 1" At the last election in Montage that of 1894, the Republicans polled 23, 000 votes, the Populists 15,000, the Democrats 10,000, and the Prohibitionists 500. At the last State election in New Jersey the Repub licans of Essex county, which includes Newark, Orange, and Bloomfield, poiled 29,000 votes for Reir candidate for Governor, Mr. Griggs, or 6.000 more than all the Republicans of Motana collectively; and the Democrats of Essex county polled 23,000, or more than twice a many votes as the Democrats of Montana, and nearly as many as the Democrats and Populists of Montana combined. Taking the vote of all he parties together, the total vote of Essen county. New Jersey, was 53,708, whereas the otal vote of Montana was 49,363.

The Republicans of Wyoming, who will have dx votes in the St. Louis Convention, are not very formidable at the polls on election day. At the last Presidential contest they polled for Gen. Harrison 8,500 votes, 8,200 votes being east collectively by the Democrats, Populists, and Prohibitionists of the State of "large Such was its designation by the Inplains." dians. Wyoming is indeed an important State erritorially, for it has a land area of 100,000 quare miles and a population of about 80,000. or less than one inhabitant per square mile. There are, in all, less than 20,000 voters in Wyoming, less than the total vote in Camden, N. J., a county having an area of 220 miles and famous in the politics of the Eastern States rom its proximity to Philadelphia, many resi dents of Camden county doing business in Philadelphia or going into Philadelphia each morning for that purpose. The Republicans of Vyoming, at their State Convention on May 14. referred with approval to their allegiance to the principle of bimetallism" as enunciated in the Republican State platform adouted at Casper in 1894.

Insignificant as the voting population of Ida io, Montana, and Wyoming appear when compared with normlons localities further Fast hey are really important political centres when compared with the voting strength of the State f Nevada, which will have six silverite delegates at St. Louis. Nevada is a large State ter ritorially. It covers an area of 110,000 square miles. The area of New York is 47,000, of Pennvivanta 44,000 and of New Jersey 7,400 c total of 92,400. Nevada is larger than these three States combined, but the Democratic vote of the silver commonwealth in 1892 was 714 The Republican vote at the last Presidential election was 2,800 in Nevada, the Populist vote 7,200, and the Prohibition vote 89. The total roting strength of Nevada is 10,000. The vote of Hudson county, N. J., which includes Jersey City, Hoboken, Union Hill, and Guttenburg, a 55,000, or five times as many.

The Territory of Arizona, the newly admitted State of Utah, the four "paper States" of Idaho Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada, constitute the backbone of the silverite column, which with many mutterings and threats of the leaders, is to move upon St. Louis preliminary to the 16th of June. The silverite column is further reenforced by Colorado with 8 votes, Californi rith 18, and North Carolina with 22, the result, in part, of previous alliances with the Populis party there, the Republicans of the Tar Heel State having gone into a combination with their Populist fellow citizens, from which they have not since been able to extricate themselves, and through it they find themselves unavoidably committed to the cause of independent silver coinage, which is not generally favored by Republican voters of that State. Oklahoma, New dexico, and the Indian Territory are expected to add 14 votes to the silverite column at St. Louis, bringing up the total to 96 from States or Territories voting collectively, while frag-mentary and isolated support from other States will bring up the silver column, it is admitted by the gold-standard men, to somewhere be-tween 100 and 150. The instability of the silverites, their lack of numerical following and genuine support is what must most clearly impress the observer not deluded by high-flow and rhetorical declarations and declamations on the subject " of the money of the people," "the standard of the Constitution," and "the American system of finance."

It may be stated as a general proposition that the smaller the State in voting population the more ardent its support of the cause of silver. An acknowledged place at the head of the silverite column certainly belongs indisputably to Nevada, for not only is its population small and absurdly so when compared with the area of the State, but it is steadily decreasing. Nevada was admitted into the Union in October, 1864, and at the succeeding Federal census it had a population of 42,000. In 1880, under the stimulus of the mining excitement which drew many persons from other States to Nevada, it was returned as having a population of 62,000s By the Federal census of 1800 the population of Nevada was 45,000-17,000 less-and it is now estimated to be about 39,000, or less than it was thirty years ago. There are some other pecu-liar features about the population of Nevada which usually escape the attention of Eastern bservers. Though its voting strength is only 10,000, the number of men in Nevada is nearly 50 per cent larger than the number of women, and the last Federal census returned as going to make up Nevada's population 2,800 Chinamen and 3,500 Indians. Present indications point to between 100 and 150 silverite delegates and from 700 to 750 hard-money or gold-standard delegates unless the political exigencies of the Ohio Republicans should be trumental in securing a "straddle" to befit the requirements of Ohio's candidate. The plan of the Ohio managers is now to get their candidate requirements of Ohio's candidate. The plan of the Ohio managers is now to get their candidate nominated under a suppension of the rules and the platform of the party adopted later on. There is a precedent for it in the Democratic Convention held in the same city, St. Louis, in 1888, which nominated Mr. Cleveland for Presi-dent, and Mr. Thurman, an Ohio man, for Vice-resident. The experiment proved disastrons.

WHAT'S IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Society has scattered widely during the last What the 16 to I Ratio Republicans Will week, and to find any social events to chronicle me must take passage on an ocean steamer, travel the length of Westchester and Long Island, or flit about from race course to race course, dropping or gathering money on the way, with the privilege of watching faithful sweethearts and wives, who come partly to show how pretty they look in their spring costumes and partly to explt or sympathize, as the case may require, with the owners of horses.

The fashionable attendance at Morris Park

as not been so well sustained as it might have been, and parties at the Field and Turf Club have shown no disposition for hilarity or late hours. The Brooklyn races are seldom or never patronized by women, and the Concy Island Jockey Club, although its course is swept by ocean breezes, comes too late in the season to secure any but suburbanites. The races at Hoston next week will probably have a good attendance of New Yorkers. Mrs. Jack Gardiner as usual, comes prominently to the fore with a large house party, and her dinners and suppers, with coaching and driving parties, will be as much enjoyed as if her guests had been born and bred in monasteries and convents, and knew nothing whatever of the gay world. The official announcement of Miss Jeanne

Turnure's marriage should read "suddenly," as mortuary notices often do. Her friends had hardly recovered from the surprise of hearing of her engagement when friendly notes were irculated bidding them to the marriage on Wednesday next, which is to be a quiet affair, but no doubt sumptuous and elegant as entertalnments in Mr. Turnure's spacious mansion always are. Miss Turnure's flancé, Major John E. Mallery of the United States army, is little known in New York, but there is no question whatever that he may be honestly congratuated upon his good fortune. Miss Turnure is a lady of wide attainments, supplemented by many accomplishments, and is known to have had so many offers of marriage, especially among foreign notabilities, that a great deal is expected of the man whom she has at last hon-

red with her approval. Memorial day, next Saturday, will see town completely deserted except by "army posts," tribute and memorial bearers, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, and other patriotic rganizations; bands of music playing dirges alternately with waltzes, or Albert Chevaller's latest songs, will patrol the streets, and wreaths and garlands of fair flowers will be dragged over the pavements, while boys and girls who have no memory of departed heroes shout and sing, and only aged men and women lay their offer-ings on the graves of the departed, with sad hearts and memories which recall vividly their virtues and their services. It is a picturesque and touching festival to those who can recall the past, but its significance to the present generation is trifling. So the day will be up to pleasure, and trains and boats will be crowded with amusement seekers, who go to Long Island for pole and golf matches, and to the rich men's dwellings which line the roads in both localities, to meet jolly house parties of people as light hearted as themselves.

This is to be a great polo year. The enthusiasm for certain trials of strength and skill varies with every twelvementh that goes by. For two years golf and wheeling have had a complete onopoly of the athlete's time and interest, and last summer yacht racing was so absorbing that little or no time was left for other sports. But the new polo grounds at Newport have awakened all the old love for the exciting and picturesque game, and matches, contests, and

tournaments will go on until September. As for golf, it is too popular and too absolutely the game of the majority ever to lose its nold. Very little expense is incurred by even the most ardent player. The outfit costs so little that men and women, old and young, rich and poor, now golf clubs have been formed which at the price of a moderate subscription afford every facility. The new links which are in course of construction on the upper Hudson by a club embracing the landowners in that aristocratio region, and to which strangers will not be admitted, will be, it is said, the largest, most perfeet, and picturesque of any in the world. are not yet completed, but will probably be ready for use this summer.

The Hudson River, by the way, is renewing the glories of colonial days, with the addition of all the "modern improvements." The mansions that were then erected along its shores were believed to be models of architecture and were occupied by the greatest social dignitaries of the day, who dispensed their hospitalities after a stately, if somewhat ponderous fashion, and had neither polo, golf, nor bicycling in summer, nor ice boats, toboggans, nor rapid transit in winter to make their lives go faster. And now their descendants, or those who have ished the old homes and erected or are in course of erecting gigantic structures of brick and stone with every means and appliance for luxury, ease, and diversion that electricity and the devices of men's brains as well as the ingenuity of their hands, can originate.

Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt has pulled down the old-fashioned house where the late Mr. Langdon lived in dignified retirement for so many years, and is replacing it with a granite building that will probably be bigger than any other house in the country, his brother's place at Biltmore excepted. Ferncliffe, one of the prettiest places on the river, no longer answers the requirements of Mr. John Jacob Astor, so he, too, is erecting a mammoth house, which, it is said, will be larger than Mr. Archibald Rogers's place, and more perfect in its out-of-door facilities for model farming, horticulture, and cattle raising than even Mr. Rives's Carnmath or Mr.

Why the taste of American millionaires should run so conspicuously to space and size is problem of the present century somewhat difficult to solve. That a man's home should be commodious, convenient, comfortable; that it should have every embellishment that art can suggest or the taste of man devise, is a perfectly justifiable ambition; but the fad to make it higher, deeper, broader, in short, to cover more space than any other house that ever was built, seems to come with great possessions, and is born of the colossal fortunes of the present day. It hampers the architect, embarrasses the decorator, and is somewhat akin to walgarity.

Newport is filling up fast. The smaller places are nearly all open, and the Muenchinger-King cottage is quite a centre of fashion. Ladies whose houses are still in the workmen's hands whose households are not mounted to their satisfaction rest there, after their winter campaign, until everything is in readiness for them o walk in and take possession of their summer homes. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have recently purchased the Fairman Rogers villa, arrived this week in the Sultana, and are now at Muenchinger's. Mr. and Mrs. David King, Jr., are also there, pending the completion of their new home on Catharine street. Mrs. and Miss Duer, too, who are to be in a Pinard cottage for the summer, are at Muenchinger's, and Mrs. Berryman, who will shortly remove to her sou-in-law's, Mr. Casimir De Rham's where she will pass the summer.

Every mail that comes across the sea brings the customary accounts of the admiration excited by American women at Drawing Rooms and other great social functions. It is not difficult to imagine how very lovely Mrs. Samuel Colgate must have looked in her presentation dress of mauve velvet, with lining of ivory satin. mauve satin petticent, opening on each side over soft falls of lace, and embroidered in amethysts, silver, and diamonds, which formed also the trimming of the bodics. The young bride, Mrs. Alfred Conkling, attracted also much attention, and wore a manteau de cour, falling from the shoulders, of rose-colored velvet, which, with her lace and jewels, made most effective costume.

It is a pathetic sight to see a mother and son resting on the same bler and carried to their grave at the same time. This, however, occurred a few days since at Grange, N. J., at the funeral of the venerable Mrs. Piliot and her youngest son, who died within twenty-four hours of each other. All the resident population of Orange and its vicinity and a large delegation from New York were present to do honor to a family which is among the oldest in Essex county, and in formur days was noted for its hospitality.